

# Caledonian Mercury

No. 12, 199.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

## BEGGAR'S BENEFIT.

A Chapter to be held on the 30th current, at the Star Inn, Mountrose.—The Knights Companions are requested to attend.

## GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

THE MASTERS and WARDENS of the several LODGES in and about Edinburgh, and also the PROXY-MASTERS and WARDENS representing LODGES from the Country, and BRETHERN, are desired to meet in the New Church Alley, on Saturday the 30th current, being St Andrew's Day, at One o'clock afternoon, to Elect the Officers of the Grand Lodge for the year ensuing.

WM. GUTHRIE, Grand Sec.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland propose to celebrate the Festival, after the election, at the KING'S ARMS TAVERN, at Four o'clock, and the MASTERS & WARDENS of the Lodges of this City and its neighbourhood, with the Representatives of the Country Lodges, are requested to be present at that Meeting.—In order that the number may be accurately ascertained, all who mean to attend are entreated to put down their names at the Bar of the King's Arms Tavern on or before Friday the 29th, at two o'clock.

## BRITISH LINEN OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, 26th Nov. 1799.

THE DIRECTORS of the BRITISH LINEN COMPANY hereby give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office here, on Monday the 24th of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, in terms of their Charter.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

AT the request of some of the Commissioners of Supply for Argyllshire, the Convener hereby intimates, That a MEETING of the COMMISSIONERS of SUPPLY is to be held at Inveraray on the 12th day of December next, to fill up Vacancies among the Assessors of Taxes.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

## NOTICE.

WALKER, THOMSON, and CO. beg leave to give intimation, That on the 25th of December the price of their PORT WINE will be advanced.

Leith, Nov. 23. 1799.

## SUGAR, RUM, WINE, AND PIMENTA.

To be sold by Auction,

Within the Assembly Rooms, Leith, on Friday the 13th December 1799, at eleven o'clock forenoon.—About 300 Hhds. JAMAICA RAW SUGARS, 8 Puncheons of RUM, out of Bond, 60 Bags of PIMENTA, and 10 Pipes of PORT WINE. Samples to be seen at the counting-house of Wm. SIBBALD & CO.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, And Sold by Messrs Bell and Bradburn, W. Creech, J. Dickson, P. Hill, J. Simpson, J. Watson, Mannings and Miller, and A. Constable—price 6s. 6d.

## NEW FORM OF PROCESS.

BEFORE THE

COURT OF SESSION AND THE COMMISSION OF TEINDS; With a General Account of the COLLEGE of JUSTICE, and a Table of Fees; payable to the Clerk and Officers of Court.

BY A MEMBER of the COLLEGE of JUSTICE.

The Second Edition, greatly improved and enlarged; wherein all the Regulations, down to the present time, are attended to, and their application to the Practice of Business particularly explained.

Sold by J. WATSON, No. 40, South Bridge, and all the Booksellers.

## ESTATE OF DRUM.

In the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh.

THESE LOTS of the foreclosed Lands and Estate, formerly advertised to be sold by public roup, still remaining unsold, will now be disposed of by private bargain; as to which application may be made to Charles Fegard, residing at Drum, or Robert Dundas, writer to the signet.

Edinburgh, 27th November, 1799.

## QUEENSFERRY WATER PASSAGE.

A MEETING of the TRUSTEES for the improvement of the Landing Places on the South and North Ferries, is to be held in Stewart's, North Ferry, on Thursday, the 5th of December 1799, at twelve o'clock noon, when the Trustees are requested to attend.

There is to be at the same time a Meeting of the Justices of the Peace, on the same business.

## AT LEITH,

For Kingston and Old Harbour, Jamaica,

THE SHIP MORELAND,

ROBERT LINDELL Master;

AND

For Rio Bueno, Martha Brae, and Montego Bay,

THE SHIP LADY FORBES,

DAVID GOURLAY Master.

Both vessels will be ready to take in goods the 1st of December, and will sail the 1st of January in company. The Moreland and Lady Forbes are provided with letters of marque, are well armed, copper sheathed, and have good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Wm. SIBBALD & CO.

N. B.—Clerks, Mechanics, Tradesmen in general, and those bred to Huabandry or Country Work, may go by the above ships on favourable terms.

## AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, DIRECT,

The Union Shipping Company's armed Smacks,

SPRINGFIELD PACKET,

JAMES TAYLOR Master,

GLASGOW PACKET,

WILLIAM HALL Master,

AND—LEITH PACKET,

JAS. CUMMINGS Master.

Will take in goods, the Sprightly, till to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, when she will sail. The Glasgow, till Saturday, evening, and sail on Sunday, afternoon at four o'clock; and the Leith, till Wednesday morning at seven o'clock, when she will sail.

Union Shipping Co.'s Office, Leith, Nov. 28, 1799.

## BRIGANTINE FOR SALE.

To be sold by public auction, in Mrs Blackhall's Coffee-room, on Tuesday the 3d December next, at twelve o'clock noon, The Good Brigantine JENNYS of Leven,

British built, burden per register 132 tons,

of an easy draught of water, and every way well

adapted for the Coasting and B.- Trade.

Inventory and conditions of sale to be seen by

applying to William Grinly, broker in Leith.

Leith, November 22. 1799.

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP.

Within Mrs Blackhall's Coffeehouse, on Friday the 6th day of December next, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, THE ERIG ANN,

About 80 tons burthen, presently lying in

Leith Harbour, with all her materials, is in complete order, and

well found. For particulars apply to William Glover.

Leith, Nov. 23. 1799.

## TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE SLOOP JAMES and MARGARET, as she presently lies in the Harbour of Leith, will carry 70 tons, on an easy draught of water, sails fast, is well found, and can be sent to sea immediately.

For further particulars apply to William Grinly, Broker in Leith.

Leith, Nov. 27. 1799.

## UNIVERSAL HISTORY, FOR LADIES.

MR ROSS proposes to begin his COURSE of LECTURES on UNIVERSAL HISTORY, for LADIES, on Tuesday the 10th of December next, at One o'clock.

PART I. Containing the History of the World, from the Creation to the commencement of the Christian Era, to be delivered this season.—TICKETS, One Guinea each.

The Ladies who attended this part of the course last year, are respectfully reminded, That the first Meeting, in which he is to resume the sequel, was fixed for Tuesday the 8th of January, at twelve noon.

Mr Ross also proposes, in consequence of the advice of persons in whose judgment he has confidence, to open a CLASS for HISTORY, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN; to meet three times in the week, viz. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at seven in the evening.—The Course will last something more than three months.

Ladies and Gentlemen whom this plan may suit, will be pleased to send for their Tickets as soon as convenient; and if a sufficient number shall be called for before the first of January, intimation will be given respecting the time of commencement, either privately or by a future advertisement. The method in which the subject is to be treated, and the facts which are to come under review, may be seen from an OUTLINE or Table of Contents, which is now printing, and may be had in a few days from Mr Symington, in the Parliament Square.

The advantages of the study of History are so generally known, and so universally acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to mention any of them in this place; nor will the writer of the present advertisement presume to offer any thing in recommendation of the Course which he now proposes to deliver, any further than to assure those who may have thoughts of attending any of his Classes, that it was the impression which he felt of the importance of the subject which led him to engage in so arduous an undertaking; that the same consideration animated and supported him in the prosecution of it through many difficulties; and that nothing in his power shall be wanting to render the subject both entertaining and instructive to his hearers.

Shakespeare Square, No. 8, 7.

Nov. 26. 1799.

## NEW DRAWING ACADEMY.

THE COMMISSIONERS and TRUSTEES for Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby give notice, That with a view of promoting the Knowledge of Drawing, and the Principles of Art, and of assisting those who aim at being Professional Artists, they have engaged Mr GRAHAM, History Painter from London, immediately to open an Academy in St James's Square, Edinburgh, furnished with copies of the finest Statues and Busts from the Antique; in which it is proposed, as far as may be found practicable, to conduct the studies of those attending it, upon the plan of the Royal Academy in London.

The Trustees having reserved to themselves a right to present a certain number of pupils to be taught gratis, three days in the week, those desirous of being admitted in that way, must lodge applications in this Office, stating their respective circumstances and views, certified by persons of character; with specimens of what they can do. It is to be understood, however, that if any who are admitted, do not upon trial in the Academy, discover some promising talent for succeeding in Art, such students will be removed to make room for others.

By Order of the Trustees,

ROBT. & WM. ARBUTHNOT, Secretaries.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh,

13th Nov. 1799.

MR GRAHAM respectfully informs the Public, that besides the class for the Hon. Board of Trustees, he is to open Two extra Classes: one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen. The days of teaching will be Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday; the Ladies hours from eleven to one, and the Gentlemen from one to three.

## HOUSES IN SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.

TO BE SOLD,

THESE HOUSES, No. 21. South Frederick Street, presently possessed by the Honourable Lord Meadowbank, and Robert Semple, Esq. advocate.

For further particulars application may be made to Messrs Fotheringham and Pearson, W. S.

If these houses are not sold by private bargain between and January next, they will then be exposed to public sale.

## A HOUSE IN BROWN'S SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT HOUSE, on the west side of Brown's Square, possessed by James Oswald, Esq. advocate, is to be exposed by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 29th day of January next, between the hours of one and two o'clock. The House is substantially built, in good repair, and well accommodated with cellars, &c.—and being at no great distance from the College and Parliament House, it will suit equally a man of business or a private gentleman coming to town for the education of his family.

The House to be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of twelve and two.

For further particulars, enquiry may be made at Mr Beveridge, W. S. No. 36, Prince's Street.

## Judicial Sale of Three Hundred and Forty Acres

OF THE

FOREST OF CULROSS,

Consisting of Wood of Forty-three Years Old. To be exposed to Sale, by auction, on Thursday the 16th day of January 1800, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session.

THREE HUNDRED & FORTY ACRES of the FOREST of CULROSS, consisting of FIR WOOD of forty-three years old, in the lots, and at the upset prices following, viz.

Lots.	Measure.	Upset Prices.
1.	6,320	1,748 7 2
2.	5,130	591 16 5
3.	5	480 19 6
4.	5,110	488 12 9 1/2
5.	5,880	560 1 7 1/2
6.	6,750	632 8 11
7.	6,900	538 19 7
8.	6,100	517 3 3 1/2
9.	6,600	559 8 10
10.	6	555 14 11
11.	5,350	370 6 3
12.	5,500	447 4 0
13.	6,330	507 16 6
14.	6,750	606 2 10
15.	1,600	104 8 9 1/2
16.	7,050	435 19 7 1/2
17.	7,500	543 0 0
18.	7	457 0 4 1/2
19.	4,400	212 17 9
20.	4,900	402 15 7
21.	4,800	400 18 0
22.	4,900	418 15 11 1/2
23.	5,600	4075 7 10
24.	33,920	2,351 10 10 1/2
25.	64,100	3,151 10 9 1/2
26.	45,30	2,502 4 2
27.	18	1187 4 4

The acre, at an average, contains about 3500 cubic feet of measurable wood, and 6000 running feet of Pit wood. The measurable wood is only valued at 6d per cubic foot, and the Pit wood at one farthing per foot. The Forest is situated within a mile and a half of the sea, and a good road is now making and pier building for the more readily transporting the wood when cut, for which purpose a proper time will be allowed.

The Forester will shew the premises; and the articles of roup, with a plan of valuation of the Forest, are to be seen in the office of Mr Bruce, depute clerk of Session, and Robert Watson, writer, Park-street, agent in the Sale, will furnish intended officers with printed copies of a report of the value and different lots of the Forest, and give any other necessary information.

The Sale of this Wood has at different times been unavoidably delayed, but the Exports have reason to believe that it will proceed on the day advertised.

## DR. MOYES'S LECTURES.

ON Wednesday next the 4th of December, at seven o'clock in the evening, Dr. Moyes will begin a Course of Lectures on the PHILOSOPHY of NATURAL HISTORY, in the Old Assembly Room, at the King's Arms, a little above the Trone Church, south side of the High Street; where three Lectures will be delivered weekly, viz. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays until the Course be finished. This Course which will be comprised in 21 Lectures, will be illustrated and confirmed by numerous experiments. Heads of the Lectures may be had gratis of Mr Creech, bookseller, at the Cross; of Mess. Mannings and Miller, booksellers, Parliament Square; of Mess. James Miller and son, glovers, head of Carriers close; and of Mr Cheyne, bookseller, George Street, New Town; by whom Subscription Tickets will also be delivered. Gentlemen Tickets One Guinea each, Ladies ditto Half a Guinea.—Admission to a single Lecture, Two Shillings.

Haddington, November 27. 1799.

ROBERT HALDANE, Stocking Manufacturer here, having died the 1st instant, the business will in future be carried on by his widow, ISABEL HALDANE, with the assistance of George Haldane, Stocking Manufacturer; and a continuance of the favours of their numerous employers is earnestly intreated.

The book debts due the said Robert Haldane, will be collected by his Widow and George Haldane who are authorised to receive and discharge the same.

## CHEAP SHOP.

FASHIONABLE AND FRESH WOOLLEN-DRAPERY.

No. 23, opposite the General Post-Office. ROBERT MURDOCH, at the same time that he returns, with gratitude, thanks for past favours, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has on hand a Complete and Handsome STOCK of FRESH WOOLLEN-DRAPERY & MENS MERCERY, From the first Houses in England, and which he will sell on such accommodating terms, as he is hopeful, will meet the attention of the Public.

A Part of the Assortment are: Real Superfine Cloths, of the most fashionable colours. Toilettens, Cassimeres, &c. for Vests, uncommonly low-priced. Printed Quiltings, Jeans, Mullinets, &c. Hosiery. Duffels and Feamought Coats, ready made. FASHIONABLE NARROW CLOTHS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

And of so superior a quality that they will recommend themselves. Notwithstanding the great advance on Cotton Goods, Velveteens, Corda, Thickets, Hunters and Fancy Corda, in our variety, at the old prices. On Commission, low-priced SCOTS SHEETINGS and LINENS, bleached and unbleached. Dealers from the Country will find low-priced Goods worthy their attention.

All favours from the Country shall meet with the most pointed dispatch.

## FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1800.

THE following FARMS of the ESTATE of RAMORNIE, lying on the post road from Kinghorn to Cupar, within five miles of the county town, and in the immediate vicinity of coal and lime.

In the Parish of Kettle.

Pittrachie, containing,	Acre. R. Fall.
75 0 0	
Wester Ballingall,	162 0 3 1/2

In the Parish of Collieston.

Hetherinch,	89 3 30
Lawfield,	79 0 4

The Mill on Ramornie will also be let either separately, or with such quantity of the farm as may be convenient. John Forrest, forrester at Ramornie, will point out the alterations made in laying out the farms; and will give every necessary information. Offers may be sent, on or before the 31st of March next, to James Heriot, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or to the forrester, by whom they will be forwarded.

## KELP TO BE LET.

To be LET for 19 Years, or such other term as may be agreed upon, and entered to immediately.

THE KELP on the Shores, in the PARISH OF LOCH-BROOM, and County of Ross, extending all along the sea coast of Coigeach and islands thereof, being a range of many miles. As also, the Kelp on the Shores of the Farms of Auchtasaid, Meikle Grunard, and Isle Grunard, which have a very considerable extent of rocky sea coast, and the Kelp on which is very valuable.

Persons inclining to take a lease of the above Kelp Shores, may send their proposals to Edward Hay, Esq. of Newhall, by Haddington, Mr Duncan, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, or Mr George Mackenzie, Factor on the estate of Cromarty, at Docharie, by Dingwall; and such as are not accepted of, shall be kept secret if desired.

## FARMS IN THE SHIRE OF CROMARTY TO BE SET.

1st. THE LANDS of EASTER NAVITY, presently possessed by William Williamson, Thomas Bain, Donald Bain, and Thomas Hofack, consisting of upwards of 81 acres of arable land, 26 acres pasture, and 14 acres muir.

2d. THE LANDS of WESTER NAVITY, presently possessed by Donald Grant, consisting of upwards of 68 acres arable land, and 16 acres pasture.

It will be more agreeable to the proprietor to join the above two possessions into one farm.

3d. THE LANDS of CRAIGHOUSE, consisting of upwards of 28 acres arable land, and 16 acres pasture.

4th. THE LANDS of BANNANS, consisting of upwards of 40 acres of arable, 37 acres of pasture, and 4 acres muir.

Offers may be made for the above two possessions separately, or joined together in one farm.

5th. THE LANDS of ARDEVILLE, consisting of upwards of 48 acres arable, 15 acres of pasture, and 10 acres muir.

6th. THE LANDS of LITTLE FARNESE, consisting of 51 acres arable, 35 acres pasture, and 15 acres muir.

It is proposed that the above two possessions shall be let in one farm.

7th. THE LANDS of PEDDISTON, consisting of upwards of 119 acres arable, and 25 acres pasture.

8th. THE LANDS of ACHNAGARRY, consisting of upwards of 41 acres arable, 34 acres pasture, and 14 acres muir.

It is proposed that the two preceding possessions shall be let in one farm.

9th. THE LANDS of DAVIDSTON, consisting of 122 acres arable, and 21 acres pasture.

10th. THE LANDS of WOODSIDE, consisting of 47 acres arable, and 45 acres pasture.

It is proposed that the two preceding possessions shall be joined into one.

11th. THE LANDS of MEIKLE FARNESE, consisting of 180 acres arable, and 37 acres pasture.

12th. THE LANDS of ALLARTON, consisting of 50 acres arable, and 25 acres pasture.

These two last possessions are proposed to be let together.

The whole of the above farms lie in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Cromarty, are capable of great improvement, and have an easy access to lime by sea carriage.

Mr Walter Ross, factor at Cromarty, will give directions for shewing the different possessions, and will also inform as to the terms on which the leases will be granted, which are proposed to be for 21 years.

Offers for a lease of the above farms may be given in to the said Walter Ross, or to Alexander Ross, Esq. Argyle Street, London, which will be kept open till the 1st of February next. Such as are not accepted will be kept secret.

## TO BE LET ALSO.

THE extensive BREWERY in the TOWN of CROMARTY. It has a complete set of machinery for grinding malt, and pumping wort, &c. by horses; two large coppers, with two malt-barns and kilns; and a tenant can be accommodated with land to the extent of 10 or 12 acres. Proposals for taking the same may be made to the said Mr Walter Ross.

## CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE MEMBERS are requested to meet at FORTUNE, on Tuesday the 28th inst. in order to elect a President, Treasurer, and Council for the ensuing year, and to fix the time of the Annual Hunting Meeting to be held, October next.

The EARL of DALKEITH, Pres.

W. and M. HAGART, Secretaries.

N. B. There will be a Ballot at this Meeting for one Vacancy.

## TO BE SOLD.

SOME SHARES of the STOCK of the BANK of SCOTLAND.

Apply to Archibald and John Tait, Writers to the Signet.

THE SCOTS MILITIA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Premium for the City of Edinburgh, Reduced to L. 2. 10.

INTIMATION is given to those Persons who are liable to be Ballotted for Militiamen, that the Deputy Lieutenants are allowed, by the late Act of Parliament, to ballot for men to fill up vacancies, occasioned by death or desertion every three months, without giving any Public intimation thereof in the Newspapers. Such persons, therefore, whose situation renders it inconvenient for them to serve, will be ensured at this Office.

AGAINST ALL BALLOTS WHATSOEVER.

Under the existing Acts of Parliament during the present war, Excepting ballots to supply deficiencies, occasioned by Militiamen killed or wounded in actual service; and for their encouragement, the premiums through all Scotland (three towns and sea-ports excepted) are fixed so low as ONE GUINEA.

Application may be made at the Office No. 12, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh, or the following persons:

William Laidlaw, Peebles. Robert McCulloch, Linlithgow. A. & W. Beveridge, Dunfermline. John Galloway, Cupar. George Paterson, Dysart. Henry Davidson, Haddington. George Peat, Dunee. Robert Nichol, Kelso. Thomas Inglis, Selkirk. Thomas Wright, Stirling. James Telfer, Campbeltown. Andrew Thom, Montrose. Alex. Swan & Co. Dundee. Malcolm Stewart, Perth.

N. B. Ballots for the counties of Berwick and East Lothian are to take place about the middle of December.

## NEW COTTON AND SMALL-WARE SHOP.

The Public are respectfully informed, That WILLIAM CREASE and CO. (William Crease many years with Mr Paterson, opposite the Luckenbooths) have lately opened that SHOP, being the third below the entry to the Earthen Mound, north side of the Lawn Market; Where they have laid in an assortment of Cottons, Small-

Wares, &c. &c.

The following are a few of the Articles: Unbleached, Bleached, and Coloured Cotton Yarn for Weaving, &c.

Hosiery's Twist Cotton. Three-ply ditto for Knitting. All kinds ditto for Fringes. White and Coloured ditto for Netting. Faring and German Cotton. India and Scots Cotton for flowered Muslins. White and Coloured Worsted. Three-ply Linen Yarn for Stockings and Fringes. A Large



*Devoing-Street, Nov. 23, 1799.*

A Letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Hope, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Army lately serving in Holland, from Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Baronet, and, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, transmitted by him to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*See an Letter at Sea, Nov. 20, 1799.*

I HAVE from time to time reported to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the progress which had been made in the embarkation and departure of the British and Russian troops which were left under my command, in the Province of North Holland; and I am now happy to acquaint you, that the last of them embarked yesterday morning, when the wind being fair, the whole of the ships of war and transports remaining in the Texel left that port.

Every thing belonging to the army was brought off excepting a small proportion of damaged provisions; a few wagons, and about three hundred draught horses of little value, for which there was no carriage; of these the latter were alone taken; but they bore so small a price, that I thought it better to distribute the whole to the magistrates of the different villages in and near which the army had been cantoned, to be delivered to any of the inhabitants who might have suffered from the inevitable consequences of war.

Several large Dutch Indiamen and other ships, which it was impossible for us to remove in their present state, but which might have been fitted out as ships of war by the enemy, were completely disabled and rendered useless for any further purpose, through the exertions of a detachment of seamen, under the direction of Capt. Boyar. The desire of complying most strictly with the Articles of the Agreement entered into between his Royal Highness and General Brune, prevented their being blown up, which could not have been done without endangering the navigation of the Nieuwe Diep.

Vice-Admiral Dickson, as well as myself, made it our study to comply in this, as in every other instance, with the Articles of the Agreement, and I must do the French General the justice to say, that he seemed actuated by the same spirit. Previous to quitting the Helder, I had, in obedience to his Royal Highness's instructions, discharged every just demand of the inhabitants of the country which had been occupied by the army; and I was happy to find that very few claims were brought forward beyond those which it was in my power to satisfy.

The embarkation of the troops, difficult from the multiplicity of the arrangements required, and sometimes arduous from the state of the weather, was carried on with the utmost zeal and activity by Vice-Admiral Dickson, and the officers and seamen under his command. I feel particularly indebted to Captain Lawford of his Majesty's ship Romney, who was left on shore, and had the immediate direction of the embarkation, for his exertions and his attention to every branch of his Majesty's service, and to Captain Woodroffe, Principal Agent of the Transport Service, for his great zeal in the execution of the duties of that situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES PULTENEY.

*The Honourable Colonel Hope, Adjutant-General, &c. &c.*

P. S. Three armed vessels have been left to cruise off the Texel to give warning to any British ships of our having evacuated the port.

It was agreed by the French General, that if any should arrive previous to the expiration of the month, they should, as a matter of course, be allowed to depart.

*Supplement to the Account of the Armistice concluded between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune, published in the Gazette of the 16th ultimo.*

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 15, 1799.*

GENERAL, THE late hour at which your letter reached me last night, prevented my sending sooner to Alkmaar. Major-General Knox, the officer alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. He is entirely in my confidence, and is fully authorized to treat and conclude with you on the subject respecting which he has received my instructions.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined French and Batavian Armies.

*To General Brune, Commander in Chief.*

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 15, 1799.*

BY VIRTUE of the authority, and in obedience to the order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army, Major-General Knox will have the honour of communicating with General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian Army, and of stating to him,

That in consequence of the difficulties arising from the very unfavourable and unusual state of the weather at this season, we have judged it expedient to re-occupy the position of the Zuyp.

That in this situation, with cantonments amply adequate to the amount of our forces, having an uninterrupted and certain means of keeping up our communication with England, and masters as we are of the Helder, the Texel, and the Zuyder-Zee, and the Ocean, it depends upon us either to wait the period when a favourable change of weather and of circumstances may enable us to renew offensive operations, or to withdraw our army by degrees and without risk from this country, retaining possession of such detached posts as might be judged most favourable for annoying the enemy, or for securing real advantages to ourselves.

In the event of our recurring to this last-mentioned measure, it will become our duty to neglect no means which can contribute to the preservation of the brave troops entrusted to our care, and for this purpose, (however distressing, however ruinous to the inhabitants, and to the country, the alternative may be) we shall be compelled to avail ourselves of those dreadful expedients which it is in our power to adopt. Having perfectly at our disposal the sea dykes, both towards the Ocean and the Zuyder Zee, as well as the interior dykes, we should in that case be reduced to the terrible necessity of inundating the whole country of North Holland, and of adding to this calamity every destructive evil which must necessarily result from an attempt to force or interrupt our retreat. We should, under such circumstances, also be constrained to make use of the ample means we possess of rendering the navigation of the Zuyder Zee henceforth impracticable, by obstructing the Mars Diep, and by destroying the Nieuwe Diep; works upon which so many years labour, and such immense sums have been expended.

Our system of carrying on war having on all occasions been governed by the most liberal principles, necessity and the strongest sense of duty could alone induce us to adopt a system repugnant to the sentiments which have ever directed the conduct of the English nation.

From these considerations, and from our persuasion that General Brune and the Dutch people must be actuated by similar motives, and equally desirous to prevent an useless effusion of blood by the amicable arrangement of a point which is perhaps the object of both parties, and from our anxiety, in case of a different result, to stand justified to the whole universe, from whatever destruction may in consequence devolve upon this country; we propose and offer to General Brune, and to the Batavian Republic, that the English and Russian troops shall evacuate, before the end of the month of November next, all the coasts, the islands, and the interior navigation of Holland, without committing any act detrimental to the great sources of its navigation, or laying the country under inundations.

For this purpose, we propose that a suspension of hostilities shall take place until the period above specified.

That during this interval we shall remain in full possession, of all the points, and of the whole extent of country we occupy at this moment, and that the line of the respective advanced posts shall also be that of separation between the two armies, and that this line shall not, under any pretence, be passed by the troops of either, even in the event of our choosing to retire from any part of our present position, or of our quitting it altogether.

That during the above-mentioned interval no interference shall be allowed, nor any objections be started, with respect to the conduct of either of the parties within the limits of their respective possessions; and that all the rights of war (every act of hostility excepted) shall continue mutually in force.

That we will grant to the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country occupied by us, every protection consistent with discipline, in the circumstances under which we are placed, and all the advantages which the conduct generally observed by British troops entitles them to expect on such an occasion.

If these proposals accord with the wishes and are conformable to the intentions of General Brune, there can be no difficulty

whatever in carrying them into execution in three days from the date hereof.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. (Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE FRENCH AND BATAVIAN ARMIES.

EQUALITY. LIBERTY. Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October 1799, the 8th Year of the French Republic. Brune, General in Chief, to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army.

GENERAL, MAJOR GENERAL KNOX, who was instructed to confer with me on your part, upon the subject of a note which he has delivered, signed by your secretary, will communicate my answer contained in an explanatory note. (Signed)

Citizen BRUNE, General in Chief of the Combined French and Batavian Army. Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October 1799, the 8th Year of the French Republic.

THE Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the English army, proposes that a cessation of hostilities shall take place, in consequence of the approach of the inclement season. He promises to withdraw from the Batavian territory, between the present period and the end of November next, the whole army under his command; and consents that no damage shall be committed, no sluices opened, or dykes broken up, on condition of his retreat not being molested by the French and Batavian army.

These motives would not have been brought forward by the Duke of York, if he had considered himself possessed of means sufficient for advancing into the country; for in that case he would have had the facility of extending his quarters, of procuring subsistence, and, in short, of placing himself beyond the reach of the inconveniences arising from the unfavourable season. We ought consequently to look to advantages in an arrangement, proportionate to the insufficiency of the forces under his command.

The terms proposed by the Duke of York contain nothing but what would be the necessary result of a cessation of hostilities. It can scarcely be supposed that the Duke of York will cause the dykes to be destroyed, the country to be inundated, and the villages to be burnt, for the mere purpose of committing such acts of violence; as such conduct would be contrary to the laws of war, and must draw upon him the reprobation of all Europe and of his own nation. It appears therefore evident, that the Duke of York would confine himself to such measures as might be useful to his own army, or detrimental to ours; but we look upon such advantages as inseparable from a state of war. No object of advantage to us appears therefore to result from the proposals which have been made.

Since, however, the sufferings of humanity come under the consideration of the Duke of York, General Brune is ready to meet this honourable feeling, and in doing so, declares that the following stipulations on which he offers to consent to a suspension of hostilities are so obviously just, that he cannot depart from them.

I. The Batavian fleet, which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient powers to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his Court an equivalent compensation.

II. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the Governments of the two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged. This article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange at present established.

III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune to see that this article is complied with.

IV. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall within 48 hours evacuate the position of the Zuyp; its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up however its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a *vidette* at the height of Callants-Oog.

V. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands of the Batavian Republic, before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation or occasion any inundation in the country.

VI. All ships of war or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

VII. To guarantee the execution of these articles, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected amongst the officers of rank in his army.

By order of General Brune, Commander in Chief of the combined French and Batavian Army. (Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

GENERAL, I SEND back Major-General Knox with my answers to the explanatory note which he has delivered to me in your name. He is fully authorized to conclude on my part upon every point which relates to the subject of his mission.

FREDERICK, Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian Army.

*To General Brune, Commander in Chief.*

*Head-Quarters, at Schagen Brug, October 17, 1799.*

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army, proposed to General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian army, an arrangement equally to the advantage of both parties, originating in his desire to prevent the further effusion of blood, and to preserve this country from the terrible effects of an inundation, as also from the destruction of the best of its ports, involving the total ruin of the principal channels of its interior navigation and commerce.

In answer to which General Brune observes, that he cannot imagine his Royal Highness will recur to measures not less revolting to humanity, than repugnant to the character of the British nation, and to the general feeling of all Europe.

Devastation or destruction is certainly incompatible with the character and with the uniform conduct of the English nation; and as little do either accord with the disposition of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. But there are duties prescribed by the nature of particular situations, the odium of which must fall, not on those who execute, but on such as render the measures necessary, by rejecting the conditions of a just and honourable agreement.

Deeply impressed with what is due to his country on the one hand, and to the claims of humanity on the other; persuaded, likewise, that General Brune is equally guided by these sentiments, his Royal Highness has taken his proposals into consideration, and consents to abide by the agreement as it stands in the Answers annexed to the different Articles.

Major-General Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this agreement, as well as to arrange any points of detail which may arise out of it.

It being the duty of every officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops to make an exact report of whatever relates to his command, his Royal Highness the Duke of York will of course lay before the British Government every communication which has taken place between his Royal Highness and General Brune.

ARTICLES proposed in the Explanatory Note from General Brune.

Art. I. The Batavian fleet which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient power to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from this Court an equivalent compensation. Answer.—His Royal Highness will on no account treat upon this article, the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.

Art. II. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the Governments of the two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.—This article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange now

established.—Answer.—The demand appears to rest upon a supposed loss the combined army must sustain should its embarkation be resolved upon: It is by no means admitted that such would be the result; but as in the event of the army's carrying on the campaign during the winter, the loss of a certain number of men must naturally be expected, his Royal Highness, influenced by this consideration, agrees to promise in name of the British Government, that five thousand French and Batavian prisoners, the proportion of each to be regulated according to the terms of the article, shall be unconditionally released and sent home.—Nothing further in this article can be agreed upon.

Art. III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune to see that this article is complied with.—Answer.—The fort and batteries of the Helder will be left, generally considered, in an improved state. None of the Dutch artillery shall be carried away.

Art. IV. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall within forty-eight hours, evacuate the position of the Zuyp. Its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up however its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a *vidette* at the height of Callants-Oog.—Answer.—On no account will it be consented that the army shall be withdrawn from the position of the Zuyp, until every preparation requisite to render its embarkation easy and complete can be arranged at the Helder. It must be evident, that it cannot be desirable that any delay should take place in this respect. No addition shall be made to the works at the Zuyp, and persons properly authorized shall be admitted from time to time to ascertain and report upon this point for the satisfaction of General Brune; but no armed detachment will be permitted to approach, or to take post, nearer than they already are to our position. It must be further understood, that on his part, General Brune will not allow any approaches or offensive preparations to be carried on, and that the French and Batavian army shall remain in the line of advanced posts which it occupies at present, which shall also be the line of separation between the two armies respectively.

Art. V. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands of the Batavian Republic before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation, or occasion any inundation in the country.—Answer.—The embarkation of the English and Russian troops will take place with all possible expedition; and at the season of the year any unnecessary delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible; but to prevent any difficulty or future discussion upon this point, it is proposed that the period of the suspension of hostilities shall be limited to the end of the month of November next, in order to secure sufficient time for the complete evacuation of the country, which, however, shall be effected sooner, if practicable.

Art. VI. All ships of war, or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army shall put to sea as soon as possible without landing the same.—Answer.—The ships of war, or other vessels immediately expected with reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, or which may hereafter be sent, shall not land their troops, but shall put to sea as soon as possible.

Art. VII.—To guarantee the execution of these clauses, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected among the officers of rank in his army.—Answer.—Hostages shall be reciprocally given, to be selected among the officers of rank of the two armies, to guarantee the execution of this agreement.

By order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army. (Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SIR, I HAVE seen General Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the articles on which I have received his Royal Highness's instructions. I have found the greatest disposition on the part of General Brune to enter fairly into the subject.

In respect to the essential article of the fleet, General Brune has already received a letter from the Dutch Directory, to make the delivery of it *à titre gratuit*; and I much doubt whether there is any chance of his being brought to give way on this point, at least without some assurance that his Royal Highness would forward the demand to his Court.

In respect to the other very essential article of the prisoners, after much conversation, I brought the General to lower his demand to 8000 men, beyond which he cannot recede. Every other point can be amicably settled.

I beg his Royal Highness's orders on these points; and I hope to receive them by noon to-morrow. I have the honour to be, &c. J. KNOX.

*To the Hon. Col. Hope, Adjutant-General, &c.*

SIR, Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 18, 1799.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in his instructions to you of yesterday's date, having declared that every paper or proposal from General Brune, and consequently that relative to the whole Dutch fleet, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other answer than what you are already empowered to make, viz.

"His Royal Highness will, on no account, treat upon this article, the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible."

If General Brune expects any thing further to pass on that subject, the sooner the negotiation is put an end to the better. In regard to the number of prisoners, if every other point is clearly and immediately decided upon, his Royal Highness may be induced to relax; if not, it is unnecessary to enter further into the subject; and he directs you to finish the negotiation.

I have the honour to be, &c. ALEX. HOPE, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

*The Honourable Major-General Knox, &c.*

SIR, Alkmaar, Oct. 18, 1799. Three P. M.

I HAVE received your letter, and have the pleasure to inform you, that every thing is settled to his Royal Highness's satisfaction; in consequence of which General Brune has given immediate orders to all his posts that hostilities shall cease, and that no further work of any kind shall be carried on; he requests his Royal Highness will be pleased to give similar orders without loss of time, as a report has just been made that some houses have been set on fire on the road leading to Herenghuysen. I have the honour to be, &c. J. KNOX.

P. S. General Brune has sent off to Amsterdam to direct that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the part of the militia there fitted out; and he begs that similar notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

WHITEHALL.—Nov. 23.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Thomas Troubridge, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, and of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Napier, Esq. to be Commissary of the Commissariat of Cathness, vacant by the death of William Sinclair, Esq.

Also Mr William Tayler to be Commissary Clerk of Cathness and Sutherland, vacant by the death of Mr Alexander Macleod, late Commissary Clerk.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Thomas Taylor to the church and parish of Tippermuir, in the presbytery and shire of Perth, vacant by the translation of the Reverend John Inglis to the church of Old Freyfriars in Edinburgh.

Also Dr James Playfair to the church and parish of St Leonard's, in the presbytery of St Andrew's, and county of Fife, vacant by the death of Dr Joseph Macormick, late minister there.

LONDON PRICES, Nov. 18.

KENT BAGS.				KENT POCKETS.			
Suffex	15	08 to 10	10s	Suffex	15	08 to 10	10s
Ellex	15	08 to 10	10s	Farnham	10	08 to 10	10s
RAW HIDES.				RAW HIDES.			
Hides p. ft.	35	40 to 05	0d	Heavy Calf	10s	6d	each
Middling	35	00 to 05	0d	Light Calf	7d	per lb	
Ordinary	24	00 to 05	0d	Sheep Skins	23	00 to 45	0d

Thursday last, the Prince of Wales gave an elegant dinner to Monsieur (Count d'Artois) to which were invited several distinguished personages of both nations.

Lord Nelson, we understand, certainly comes home immediately.

Lord Keith is appointed to the chief command in the Mediterranean, which Earl St Vincent has resigned.

The number of recruits which have entered from the militia into the Guards is so great, that Government, we hear, have resolved to augment the establishment 30 men and a Lieutenant per company. This will make the whole brigade of Guards consist of near 11,000, exclusive of officers.

Lieutenant Harcourt, of the 16th light dragoons, who was reported to have been lost in a transport, is safely arrived in town.

The number of British troops returned from Holland, is estimated at 30,000, and of Russians 12,000.

Intelligence has been received at Yarmouth of the loss of a Dutch 50 gun ship, laden with stores, worth 30,000*l*. The account adds, that all the people are safe, and that part of the stores will also be saved.

The exact return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners in the late business in Holland, made its appearance at the War Office last Thursday morning. It amounts, respecting troops, to 14,232. In this statement, those brave fellows who were lost at the several landings are not included, nor the seamen who have suffered shipwrecks, nor indeed any of the seamen who have been captured on their return.

Thursday last Don Francisco, a nephew of Admiral Mazarredo, commanding the Spanish fleet, who lately arrived in this country from Lisbon, was arrested under an alien warrant from the Duke of Portland, together with some other persons who came over with him. Friday they underwent a long examination at the Alien office. They remain in close confinement until the circumstances which led to their arrest have been more minutely investigated. Their papers and effects were seized at a lodging house near St Paul's, by a gentleman belonging to the above office.

In consequence of the high price of bread, the difficulties have been prohibited the use of wheat. We now understand, that they have lately come to the resolution not to distil from any sort of grain that may be made into bread; but only from black and flinted barley.

It is reported at Venice and Rome, that the Emperor of Germany has determined to promote the election of his uncle, the Archduke Maximilian, to the Papal dignity.

Five of the troops of the French General Humbert, taken in Ireland by General Lake, and who, with many others, have been confined at Liverpool, upwards of a year, turn out to be Irish. This circumstance became known by an intercepted letter written by these persons to Lucien Buonaparte, in which they express their apprehensions that if not speedily liberated they will be discovered, and sacrificed to their zeal in the cause of liberty; and praying to be included in the 8000 who, by the convention of the Duke of York, are to be restored from the prisons of this country to the Republic.

They were immediately sent on board the *Achou*, (guard-ship) of 44 guns, at Liverpool, from whence they are to be forwarded to Ireland for trial, and doubtless for punishment.

An advance has taken place in the price of sugar; in consequence of the blockade of the Dutch ports having been taken off, and our merchants being allowed to export thither in neutral vessels. The uncertainty, however, which prevails as to the sentiments of the French on the subject, and whether they will not as heretofore seize the goods so exported, has as yet prevented any article being shipped.

Another expedition, we are assured, has been determined upon by Ministers. A meeting of the Medical Staff was on Friday held, by order of the Commander in Chief, and orders were at the same time issued to several Colonels of regiments, now in the metropolis, to join forthwith their respective corps. The present situation of affairs in Normandy and Brittany seems to have invited this measure; and no doubt is entertained of the intended force being destined to co-operate with the Royalists in those parts. The Russian auxiliaries, we understand, will be employed on this occasion.

CITY BUSINESS.

Friday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, for the first time since Lord Mayor's day, when it is the custom to vote an address of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, for his attention to the duties of his office during his Mayoralty.

Deputy Bullock moved an address of thanks, to be presented to Sir Richard Carr Glyn, which was seconded by Mr Greenaway.

Mr Fenton moved an amendment to the address, which went to thank his Lordship for the very liberal and hospitable manner with which his Lordship treated the corporation during his Mayoralty. This amendment was strenuously opposed by the friends of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, as tending to ridicule his economy. After a long debate, the amendment was negatived.

Another motion was then brought forward by Mr Waltham, and supported by his friends, that the words, "Protecting the ancient Customs and Privileges," be erased from the address, which, after a debate of an hour and a half, was carried by a small majority.

Mr Waltham gave notice, that he would move at the next Court, that an address be presented to his Majesty on the failure of the late expedition to Holland.

JANE GIBBS.

OXFORD—NOV. 21.

This morning Mr H—t, of Oxford, was brought before the Mayor, charged with a rape on the body of a woman, who called herself Elizabeth Gray. The prosecutrix stated, that she and the prisoner had travelled together in the mail coach from London, that for the last eleven miles they were the only passengers; and that during that time, the horrid act was perpetrated. She further alleged, as a proof of her own disimulation, the deficiency of the prisoner's person. Her statement, however, was confused and contradictory, and the charge not being substantiated, Mr H. was of course dismissed. In a few hours afterwards this same woman was recognized by a Member of the University, to be the notorious *Jane Gibbs*, in consequence of which she was immediately driven out of the town, amidst the indignant shouts of a numerous assemblage of people.



His Royal Highness the Duke of York is digesting a plan, the object of which is remuneration to individuals who may distinguish themselves by extraordinary bravery, vigilance, &c. Amongst other laudable premiums, fifty pounds will be given to the first twelve men, with a pension to each for life, who in the field of battle possess themselves of a piece of the enemy's camp.

It is reported that a Spanish Ambassador is now at Berlin, on business of the last importance, leading to the conclusion of a general peace.

The Prussian Ambassador Jacobi, with his Lady and suite, are arrived in town from Berlin.

Maret, the Secretary to the Consulate, is the same who attempted to negotiate a peace with this country at the commencement of the war.

Horn Tooke was actually examined before the Wandsworth Commissioners, and a very severe examination it was. The result was his exemption from the income tax.

In Horn Tooke's late examination before the Commissioners of income tax, the following interrogatory and reply is said to have passed:—

Com.—"Pray, Sir, inform us by what means a gentleman, who has no property of his own, is enabled to live in the manner in which you do?"

Answer.—"By three: *begging, borrowing, and stealing*: now which of these may be applicable to my case, is for you to determine!"

It appears from the depositions of the wives of the two Bull Porter's men, who were reported to have died of a contagious disorder, that they had both been employed in removing the household goods of one of them during a very rainy day; that in the evening they drank a great quantity of strong brandy and water, with which they became intoxicated to a very violent degree. This, together with the colds they had caught by being wet, was the occasion of their deaths. In addition to which, one of them, whose wife was brought to bed on that day, and whose deposition was taken from her in bed, declares, that her husband told her, the sheets he slept in at a lodging house were very damp. The men died on Tuesday morning, and their bodies were opened on Thursday night in the presence of several surgeons. Their death was occasioned by inflammation in the chest.

The Lady Harriet packet failed for Lisbon on the 20th instant.

Great as is the value of the Spanish galleons, lately taken, it would have been still greater, had the enemy not thrown a large quantity of goods overboard during the chase. It is supposed that upwards of 100,000*l.* was lost in this manner.

The following anecdote is mentioned as having contributed to the return of Buonaparte:—An Englishman, who quitted Europe a short time after the 30th Prairial, to serve in the army of Sir Sidney Smith, was sent by the latter with a flag of truce to Buonaparte. Berthier received him, and having answered his message, the conversation turned upon the events of Europe. It is but a short time, said the officer, since I quitted England, and perhaps I can give you news of France which has not yet reached you. He then related that Italy was reconquered by the Russian and Austrian armies; that Switzerland had been also conquered by Prince Charles; and he told him likewise of the famous 30th of Prairial. Berthier knew nothing of all this; he was struck by the recital of what he had heard, and presented the Envoy to the General in Chief. Buonaparte learnt from him catastrophes, and from that day his departure from Egypt was resolved on.

**EXPRESS FROM PARIS.**  
PARIS—NOV. 18.  
**MINISTRY OF GENERAL POLICE.**  
Extract from the Registers of the Proceedings of the Consuls of the Republic.  
PARIS—NOV. 17.  
The Consuls of the Republic taking into their consideration the execution of the 3d Article of the law of the 10th of this month, which specifically charges them with the re-establishment of internal tranquillity, decree:—

ART. I. The individuals hereafter mentioned—Destrem, Ex-Deputy; Arena, Ex-Deputy; Marquetry, Ex-Deputy; Trux, Ex-Deputy; Felix Lepelletier, Charles Hesse, Scipion du Roare, Gaguey, Massard, Fournier, Giraud, Piquet, Basch, Boyer, Vanhek, Michel, Jorry, Brutus Maignet, Marchand, Gabriel, Manin, J. Sabathier, Clemence, Marne, Jourdeuil, Mesge, Mourgoing, Corchant, Maignant (de Marseille), Denriot, Lebois, Soulaive, Dubreuil, Didier, Lamberte, Daubigny, Xavier, Audouin; shall depart from the Continental territory of the French Republic. They shall to that effect be bound to repair to Rochefort, for the purpose of being afterwards conducted to and detained in the department of French Guiana.

2. The individuals hereafter mentioned—Briot, Antonelle, Lackwardiere, Poulaine Grandpre, Grandmaison, Talot, Quiriot, Daubermont, Frison, Declercq, Jourdan (de la Haute-Vienne), Lessage-Senault, Prudhon, Grocassam-Dormond, Guadon, Julien (de Toulouse), Santhouax, Tilly (Ex-Charge des Affaires at Genoa), Steventotte, Gastaing, Bonier, and Debrel, shall be bound to repair to the Commune of Rochelle, in the Department of the Lower Charente, for the purpose of being afterwards conducted to, and detained in such place of that Department as may be fixed upon by the Minister of the General Police.

3. Immediately subsequent to the publication of the present decree, the individuals comprehended in the preceding articles shall be deprived of the exercise of all right of property, and it shall not be restored to them until the authentic proof shall be furnished of their arrival at the places determined by the present decree.

4. Those who shall depart from the place to which they shall have repaired, or to which they shall have been conducted by virtue of the preceding articles, shall be equally deprived of that right.

5. The present decree shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws; and the Ministers of the General Police, the Marine, and the Finances, are respectively charged, as far as it relates to them, with the superintendence and execution of the present decree.

By the Consuls of the Republic,  
ROGER DUCOS.  
BUONAPARTE.  
SIEYES.

Copy conform to the original,  
HUGHES BERNARD MARET, Sec. Gen.  
FOURIE, Minister of the Police.

**OFFICE OF MINISTER OF GENERAL POLICE.**  
Extract of a letter written by the Minister of General Police, to the Central Officers, relative to Theatrical Exhibitions.  
Paris, Nov. 17.  
In the succession of parties which have by turns disputed the supreme power, the Theatre has often resounded with unprovoked insults on the conquered, and base flattery towards the conquerors. The present Government abhors and disdains the resources of faction; it wishes for nothing from them; it will do every thing for the Republic. May every Frenchman agree in the same disposition, and may the Theatres second their influence. Let the sentiments of concord, the maxims of moderation and wisdom, and the language of great and generous passions, be alone dedicated to the stage. Let nothing which may divide the minds of men, foment their hatred, and prolong melancholy recollections, be tolerated there. It is time that all who are within the Republic should be Frenchmen. Let him be punished who would provoke reaction, or dare to give the signal; for re-actions are the fruit of injustice and feebleness in Government—They can no longer exist among us, since we have a strong, or what is the same, a just Government."

A certain writer said, speaking of the 4th and 5th of November—"The country had never expressed such fear of being fared." It might be said of the 10th September—"or ever expressed more joy when it was fared."

The Government is daily receiving the most liberal offers of assistance. "Praise," says Roederer, "is never wanting to bad governments, but solid offers of money are only made to good ones."

Louis have fold at thirteen fols these eight days, a proof that they have either been concealed or exported; for three days they have been at par, a proof of the return of confidence, and the re-establishment of circulation.

Championnet has sent in his resignation; it has been accepted—his successor is not known.

General Kleber is named by the Consulate, General in Chief of the Army of the East.

Orders are arrived at Strasbourg to General Colaud, to send all the troops he can spare to Mannheim, with all possible diligence.

The blockade of Philippsburgh is raised.

At Auxerre, the President of the department of l'Yonne has given in his resignation, after having refused to register the law of the 19th Brumaire; the President of the Criminal Tribunal has followed his example.

**NOVEMBER 19.**  
They talk seriously of an armistice during the winter, which would at least prevent a multitude of useless murders, and much fatigue on both sides, occasioned by the continuation of hostilities. They talk also much of a general peace, so necessary to all people.

A pamphlet is in circulation, intitled, "What necessity have we for Primary Assemblies?"

**CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Nov. 25.**  
The wind having lately prevailed to the eastward, our Wheat buyers have been in expectation of a foreign supply, which having not yet made its appearance, there is a great reluctance to purchase; and, as the supply of English Wheat was by no means considerable, the trade was very dull, at from 2s. to 4s. per quarter.

Rye being in demand, what little appears is eagerly bought up, at a further advance of 4s. per quarter.

Fine Old Barley is 1s. 6d. per quarter, and fine Old Malt 4s. per quarter dearer; but new are very dull.

Old Oats fell readily at last week's prices; but, as we continue to be well supplied with ordinary New, they are a very dull sale, though prices are nominally supported.

But few Beans at market. Both sorts obtained higher prices to-day, as did Grey and White Peas.

English Wheat,	80	104	0	Fine Flour,	—	92	0
Effex,	104	108	0	Malt,	64	66	0
Barley,	34	44	0	Fine,	—	68	0
Old,	50	52	0	Oats,	40	51	0

**STOCKS.**  
This day, (Nov. 25.) at twelve o'clock.  
3 per cent. cons. 92 1/2 — Annuities, 10 1/2  
Exchanges on Dublin 12

**Caledonian Mercury.**  
**EDINBURGH—NOVEMBER 28.**

The London Courier received this morning has the following observations:

The Consuls of France have departed from that system of moderation and mercy with which they commenced their career—Surpassing their predecessors, who banished CARNOT, and condemned BARTELEMY, PICHGRU, and others to a lingering death in the pestilential climate of Guiana, but who yet made use of the legislature to sanction the oppressive act; the Consuls, as we are informed by the Paris papers to the 22d inst. which are received, have by their sole power, without any communication to the trunk and shapclefs skeletons of the two Councils, ordered thirty-seven individuals to be transported to Guiana, and twenty-two to be imprisoned at Rochelle. Upon such a measure there can be but one opinion—that it is an act of the greatest tyranny and injustice. The right of trial upon an accusation brought against a man, is a right which, upon no consideration, and under no circumstances, ought to be infringed.

If there really was a conspiracy against the State, the more solemn and open the investigation, and the more public the proof, the more complete and satisfactory would have been the justification of the late revolution.—And who are the persons to be transported or imprisoned? Without doubt they are the men against whom all France exclaims? The MERLINS, the REWBELLS, the LEPAUX, the BARRAS, the SCHERERS? Not one of them. All these enjoy impunity and protection, rioting in the pleasures of the capital, and revelling in the spoils of their country. And, strange to relate, the men of the most note, and the most violent Jacobins, against whom the revolution was principally directed, are not those who are to be sent to Guiana, but to be imprisoned at Rochelle.

The mind recoils with loathing and disgust from such a scene. Is BUONAPARTE ambitious of being a second SYLLA? There is some resemblance between the characters of these two men. SYLLA's fame in war, his courage, his profuse exactions from the enemy, and his liberality to his soldiers, obtained the confidence of the army; with the merits he had acquired in war, he repaired to the city, and claimed the Consulate; he attributed his success to his fortune, which he frequently invoked; he returned from the army to reform the State; the republic had been corrupted—he harangued the soldiers on the injustice of those who had gone before him; he altered the government—he had his lists of proscription, more deadly and numerous, certainly, than BUONAPARTE's—he was fond of men of letters and was of a studious habit. Here the similarity ends. SYLLA had a formidable rival in MARIUS, and after having obtained the summit of his ambition, he abdicated the Dictatorship.—BUONAPARTE has promised to do the same.—Will he perform his promise? He recollects, perhaps, that power so obtained is not likely to be permanent—"Non Cinnaz, non Sulla, longa dominatio."

The good that SYLLA did by some of his reforms did not compensate for the evils which his example produced; and the manner in which he made himself master of the Republic by his army, and the security with which he held his usurpation during pleasure, had a more powerful effect in exciting a thirst of dominion, than the political uses which he made of his power, or his magnanimity in resigning it, had to restrain or to correct the effects of that dangerous precedent. It is, perhaps, in the nature of these frequent convulsions to render the people at last careless of all political principle, and even disgusted with the name of liberty.—Among such a people, a republican form of Government cannot be established.—They sink at length

into slavery, and as the Romans did, quietly submit at last to the despotic government of a single person.

The military intelligence in the Paris papers is of little importance. The army of the Rhine has, as our readers know, met with a check, which has forced it to raise the blockade of Philippsburgh. On the 5th there were some skirmishes, in which the French were successful. There was an affair on the 11th, in the Rheinhall, in which the French had also the advantage. No armistice appears to have been concluded, though there are rumours that such an event is to take place.

The Consulate follows a curious line of conduct.—On the one hand they endeavour to conciliate the affections of the people by repealing obnoxious laws, and "permitting," though they have not yet enacted, "freedom of religious worship," and priests to be released from confinement.—On the other, they have acted exactly the same despotic part which their predecessors did, in condemning individuals without trial.

An aid-de-camp of General Knox came over in the vessel that brought the French papers, with dispatches for Government. It appears from the French papers, that an aid-de-camp of this General was lately at Paris with General Bruce.

On Monday, the Martinmas Term of Exchequer commenced, when PATRICK MURRAY, Esq. of Ochutertyre, took his seat as King's Remembrancer.

Yesterday, on motion of the Right Hon. Sir JAMES STIRLING, Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council of this city most cordially and unanimously resolved to present to his Excellency Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY an address of congratulation on his safe return to his native land; and also of thanks for the many eminent services rendered to his King and country since the commencement of the present war; and that the same be transmitted to his Excellency in a handsome gold box.

They likewise conferred the freedom of the city on the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General the Earl of CLARKE, and on the Right Hon. Colonel VILLIERS, of the first regiment of fencible cavalry.

DAVID HUNTER, accused of shooting a woman at Dalkeith, some time ago, is to be tried before the High Court of Judiciary on Monday first.

The appointment of one of the magistrates to the Court Exchequer, occasioned by the death of Mr COLIN ROSS, having fallen in the gift of Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, he gave it to Mr JOHN CROOKS, chymist, to whom the public have been so much obliged in Sir JOHN's pursuit of discoveries for substitutes to the soaps now in use, and to potash in bleaching, washing, and scouring.

Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE's Address to the Public upon his new substitutes for making of soap, &c. will be found in the following page.

Belt oat-meal in our market is 2s. 1d. per peck.

The first performance of Lord DUNDAS's Band in the Great Assembly Room, George's Street, on Tuesday last, for behoof of the Public Kitchen, about to be opened for distribution among the poor of the city and suburbs, afforded very flattering prospects in behalf of the institution, to which his Lordship has given this benevolent assistance.

The fair and elegant ever appear more amiable than when they give their preference to encourage and embellish charity.

Their appearance on that occasion, the aspect of the whole company, and the merit of the performers, gives the managers of this infant charity the pleasing hope of combining in this instance, elegant entertainment and extensive usefulness.

Amongst the respectable company who honoured this first performance with their presence were—the Countess of DALHOUSIE, Lady SINCLAIR of Murkle, Sir WILLIAM and Lady FORBES, Mr and Mrs FORBES, the Lord Provost, &c. &c.

Monday the Society of Writers to the Signet, unanimously voted FIVE GUINEAS to the Public Kitchen for the Poor.

The Incorporation of Bonnet-makers and Dyers of Edinburgh, have agreed to issue tickets to a certain extent, and to a particular description of the poor, which entitle the holders to receive from a person to be appointed by the Incorporation, one peck or less (as the case may be) of oatmeal, at one half of the current price. This laudable resolution in the present hard times it is hoped will be imitated by other corporations.

**—PUBLIC KITCHEN.—**  
While we have in contemplation the establishment of a Public Kitchen for distributing soup to the Poor in this city, it may perhaps be agreeable to our readers to peruse the following:—

Extract from the Report of the Committee for managing the Soup Subscription, at Birmingham, dated Nov. 30, 1798

The great success which attended the sale of Good Meat Soup at one penny per quart, with a large slice of bread, during the last winter, leaves no room to doubt but a liberal subscription will be opened this winter for the same truly charitable purpose, as no plan is likely to afford such general relief at so small an expence. A penny laid out at the soup shop, will go as far as twopence or threepence laid out in the common way, which circumstance particularly recommends this benevolent plan to public notice, it being very desirable to relieve the necessities of the poor as extensively as possible, and this can only be done by uniting charity with economy.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in hand	16 14 9
For an old boiler	3 4 0
Subscriptions	300 12 8
	320 9 11
PAYMENTS.	
Meat, peas, rice, and other ingredients for making 52,814 quarts of soup, and for bread cut into 52,814 slices, between 22d Dec. 1797, and May 19, 1798, including Cook's wages, coals, fixing boilers, fitting up the shop, fixtures, stationery, advertising, &c.	459 17 8
Deduct the receipts for soup sold	220 2 2
	239 15 6
Balance, which is now nearly expended, the soup shop having been opened again 3d November, 1798.	80 14 3
	320 9 11
The tickets issued and paid for at one penny each, the amount of which is included in the soup sold, were	11,735
Of which there were brought for soup	11,324
	413

Not yet brought in

By the above statement it appears that the soup cost more than three halfpenny per quart, to which a slice of bread, which cost one halfpenny, being added, makes two-pence, so that the poor bought for one penny what cost two-pence besides having the advantage of good cooking.

Presenters of celery, leeks, carrots, dried mint, &c. will be always acceptable.

The meat, peas, rice, &c. to make 400 quarts, are as follow:—  
Good beef, 30 pounds; beeves' checks and legs of beef 5; rice 30 pounds; peas 25 quarts; black pepper, 53 ounces; Cayenne ditto, 4 ditto; ground ditto, 4 ditto; onions, 13 pounds; salt, 7 1/2 pounds; with celery, leeks, carrots, dried mint, &c.

N. E.—Much depends on having a good Cook.

**—MARRIED—**  
On Monday, at Glasgow, Mr JAMES ELDER, writer, to Miss JANET BARR, eldest daughter of Mr John Barr, merchant, Port-Glasgow.

On the 19th current, at Greenock, Mr JOHN BARNHART, shipowner, Rothay, to Miss M'ALLISTER, eldest daughter of Mr M'Allister, merchant there.

**—DIED—**  
On the 19th instant, at Holmhead, STEPHEN ROWAN, Esq. of Holmhead, in the 6th year of his age.

At Inverness, upon the 16th inst. LACHLAN M'GILLIVRAY, Esq. late of Georgia.

At Edinburgh, on Thursday the 21st inst. ANDREW PLUMMER, Esq. of Middlestead.

At Hasenendeburn, on Saturday the 23d inst. Mrs DICKSON, relict of the late Archibald Dickson of Huntlaw, Esq.

The Directors of the Bank of Scotland have resolved to advance 100,000*l.* as a loan towards the fund for improving Leith harbour.

The 21st regiment, or Royal North British Fusiliers, commanded by Lieutenant-General HAMILTON, now at Dunfermline, have subscribed for the widows and children of our gallant defenders who fell in the expedition to Holland.—The officers have given a full week's pay, and the non-commissioned officers and privates have given three day's pay towards this very laudable and praise-worthy purpose.

The Lull and Row Volunteers commanded by Major COLQUHOUN, have unanimously come forward with an offer of a fortnight's pay, towards the relief of the widows, orphans, and the killed and wounded of the British army in Holland.

We take much pleasure in mentioning, that the Fraserburgh Company of Volunteers, under the command of Captain TROOP, have subscribed 5*l.* Sterling to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in Holland.

One of the Russian officers having died since their arrival here, he was buried on Saturday in Lady Yeller's church-yard. The military honours paid to the deceased were nearly similar to our own, the soldiers, accompanied with music, marching in procession to the grave, and firing over it. The priest (a fine looking dignified figure with a long beard) attended and performed the rites peculiar to the Greek Church. The corpse was dressed in regimentals. The lid of the coffin, on which were placed the deceased's hat and sword, was carried before it, and was not put on till the coffin was deposited in the earth. The music (particularly the vocal part of,) was, in the estimation of judges, remarkably fine.

On Saturday, an express arrived in town, stating that a Russian line of battle ship, bearing an Admiral's flag, was seen off Colleson, to the northward of Aberdeen, in distress. Information was immediately sent to Captain CLEMENTS, commanding the gun-boats on this station. In consequence, the Champion frigate, and Rattle gun-boat failed to assist the Russians.

**IRISH EXPRESS.**  
No. 13,932, drawn, the first day of Drawing, in the present Irish State Lottery, a Capital Prize of FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS, was sold and registered, by Mess. HORNBY & CO. on Tuesday the 19th instant, at their oil established State Lottery Office, No. 26, Cornhill, London.—There never was but one Prize of 15,000*l.* in any Scheme of the Irish Lottery, and that was sold by HORNBY & Co.

HORNBY & Co's is the only Office that ever sold Two Prizes of 10,000*l.* in the English State Lottery.

**TO THE**  
**PRINTER OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.**

WHEN I saw the CRITICAL REVIEW announced for publication, the design appeared to me presumptuous and mischievous; its execution has sufficiently vindicated the truth of my opinion. The first number contains a gross misrepresentation of a sermon preached by one of the worthy Ministers whom I regularly hear.—I was truly shocked when I read it. The account of the sermon was so false and absurd, that it appeared to me as if intended to expose the preacher to ridicule, rather than give an idea of what he had said.

But of this, Sir, I shall say nothing more, as Dr DAVIDSON has published a very proper and spirited answer to it in all the newspapers. My design at present is to take notice of a similar treatment which they have given in their second number, to a neighbouring clergyman, Mr BUCHANAN, who officiated for Dr DAVIDSON when he was confined to the house by a severe family affliction. I am persuaded, Sir, that every candid person who heard him that afternoon, will join me in thinking, that the account which they have given of it, is totally different from the sermon he delivered. Indeed I do not think that it contains one single sentence of it.

What they give as the heads of his discourse, are quite different from those which he announced, and, although the illustrations contain some of his sentiments, yet they are so misplaced, so differently expressed, and so mixed with jargon of their own, that I should not have known them to belong to his sermon, if they had not told us. To what is this to be ascribed? Either the person employed to report the discourse delivered in the Tolbooth Church must be ignorant and stupid, altogether unfit for his office, or the Reviewers must have a design to exhibit in a fool's dress every Minister who appears in that Pulpit.

As I have not heard any of the other discourses which they pretend to review, I cannot say what justice, or rather injustice, they have done them; but I cannot help remarking, that if their account be just, even of those sermons which they commend most, I do think the preachers entitled to very little of the commendation they bestow upon them. Indeed, Sir, I am astonished that the Clergy of Edinburgh do not take some step to put a stop to a publication, worthy only of a Society of Illuminati, calculated to bring into discredit the established Teachers of Religion, and to hold up the most respectable characters of the country as objects of ridicule and contempt. Is not this conduct deserving the notice of the public prosecutor?

I hope, Mr Printer, that a regard to justice and to the characters of worthy and respectable individuals, will induce you to give this a place in your useful Paper, and in so doing, I am confident, you will oblige all impartial men, as well as your humble servant,

A Member of the Tolbooth Church Congregation.

**—ARRIVED AT LEITH.—**  
Nov. 25. Janet Wishart, from Dunbar, goods—Helen, Barton, from Alloa, do.—Favourite, Ballantine, from Riga and Dundee, do.—Susanah, Lightbourn, from Charleston, do.—Berwick Packet, Paterson, from London, do.—John, Small, from Glasgow, do.—Christian Wishart, from Newcastle, do.—Spes Nova, Tuff, from Mandah, timber.

27. Dainty Davie, Stewart, from St Andrews, goods—Katty, Gill, from Peterhead, do.—Glasgow Packet, Hall, from London and Berwick, do.—Leith Packet, Cummings, from London, do.—Lady Grant, Halkerton, from Aberdeen, do.—ten sloops with coals.

**—CLEARED OUT.—**  
Nov. 27. Lady Catherine, Leslie, for Dunbar, goods—Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, Cooper, for London, do.—London and Berwick Packet, Ward, do. do.

Wind S. moderate.

**—LONDON N—**  
**ENTERED INWARDS.**  
Nov. 21. Berwick, Berwick Merchants White; Valentine, Heatun.

**—CLEARED OUTWARDS.**  
Nov. 21. Dundee, Thaines, Drummond—Aberdeen, Union, Nicoll—Leith, Kell, Pocket, Moor.

Nov. 22. Perth and Dundee, Diligence, Ewing—Bo-ness, Carroo, Watt.

**CANONGATE KILWINNING LODGE.**  
THE MEMBERS of the LODGE are requested to Meet within the Lodge Room in St John's Close, Canongate, upon Saturday the 30th current, at Six o'clock P. M. to celebrate the Anniversary of the Festival of St ANDREW.

St John's Close, Nov. 28. 1799.



ADDRESS FROM SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE,  
Baron of Exchequer,  
To the Inhabitants of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the  
Surrounding Towns.

Giving an Account of his Substitutes for Soap, Tallow, Oil, Potash, and other fixed Alkalies, used in Bleaching, Washing, and Scouring; and also of a New Species of Food, in the present state of Scarcity.

SCOTLAND, and I am afraid the other two kingdoms, being threatened with a scarcity, it is the duty of every one to suggest what he can to save expense to the poor, and even to the rich, in order that the saving may be applied to purchase food.

With this view I suggest two savings of expense. One relates to the price of Soap; and the other to a new article of food.

FIRST ARTICLE.—PRICE OF SOAP.

I am posset of two discoveries secured to me by patents.—One consists of substitutes for tallow and oil in making of soap; and the other of substitutes for potash, and other fixed alkalies; all of which articles, to the exclusion of all others, have been hitherto thought absolutely necessary in bleaching, washing, and scouring, particularly in washing, either in public wash-houses, or in washing by private families. I communicated the discovery of the substitute for potash lately to the bleachers of Paisley and Glasgow; and two of them from amongst the most eminent, Mr Semple and Mr Monteith, declared to a meeting of the bleachers in the Tontine at Glasgow, that they had made the substitute, had used the substitutes on a large scale; that they did the work to which they were put perfectly well; and, in proof of their opinions, informed the meeting that they were going to stop their bleachfield works, which are very great, and employ them in making the substitutes for the bleaching, washing, and scouring interests, in and around Glasgow and Paisley.

The saving proposed by the discovery is upon an average, 33 per cent. of the PRESENT PRICE OF THE MATERIALS USED IN BLEACHING, WASHING, AND SCOURING.

To bring matters thus length at Glasgow, cost me much time, vexation, and disappointment, because it is difficult to do business with large bodies of men at distances from each other. But here, at Edinburgh, I am more lucky. There are no bleachers or scourers to treat with here; but 100,000 people in and around Edinburgh, who use washing, are pressing to diminish their expenses in the hour of threatened famine; and, therefore, I have taken a shorter way to open the eyes of the public at Edinburgh than I did at Glasgow; and in less than one month from this date to make people certain whether I be mistaken or not mistaken, when I say that the present materials of washing can be diminished in Edinburgh and round it, to the extent above mentioned.

Sir James Stirling, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to whom the public has great obligations in this business, told me, that to give fair play to a new Invention, SOME GREAT PUBLIC ACT OF NOTORIETY OF ACTUAL MATTER OF FACT WAS NECESSARY, in order to ascertain the merit and power of the washing substance, and the expense of making it; in order to make people certain whether I could keep my word with regard to the saving proposed; and therefore advised me to send as much of it to the Charity Work House, in which there are 400 people, as would do the work of a week's washing for the House. I instantly sent the quantity required, and went to the House with Lady Dowager Dalrymple, who having three sons fighting for us all, naturally grasped at an idea, which was to supply soldiers and seamen at a cheap rate with an article conducive to cleanliness, and consequently to the health, spirits, and activity of fighting men, often cooped up in barracks, ships, and forts, and these often in hot climates. We found two sensible decent gentlemen: One the housekeeper, the other the mistress laundress. Two days were spent in performing the week's washing by a number of the washers of the house, and the report was in the following words:

"Charity Work House, Edinburgh, 19th Nov. 1799.

"Sir John Dalrymple, at the desire of the Lord Provost, having sent us as much of his washing liquor as would complete a week's washing of the clothes and bedding of this house, the washing was done for two days under our own eyes by the washers of the House, and we declare that it did its business perfectly well and to our satisfaction. In two respects we thought it did better than common black soap, for it had not the smell which common black soap has. And 2dly, we thought it made the goods whiter. It answered perfectly well for blankets and other woollen articles.

"ELIZABETH RUTHVEN, Housekeeper.

"JANET EDGAR, Laundress."

In going through the house, I examined the boiler in the washing-house, from which I perceived, that by putting upon it a wooden lid, lined with thin lead, such as comes from China for tea boxes, with a tin pipe rising from the cover, to receive and condense the vapour, (an apparatus which would not cost twenty shillings), more of my washing substitute could be made in a day than would supply the house for a year.

I then waited on the Town Council, who, though engaged in their own business, were so good as to give me a hearing, and in the end appointed a Committee to consult with me.

I explained the nature of the washing substitute to them, and laid on their table the substitute itself, which had been made in a portable apparatus in the Council Chamber half an hour before, and yet was fit for washing at that moment, and I carried with me one of the washers of the Charity Workhouse, and Mr Herdman, the bleacher, in order that either of them might wash the substitute in the presence of the Council.

I informed the Town Council that each charity endowment within their bounds could make the washing substitutes for itself within itself; or one for them all; that I should send my operator, Mr Crooks, (one of the most ingenious, modest, and worthy men living), to teach a confidential person or two in each house to make them; that I should not ask a penny of premium for the use of the patent, or profit of any kind during the present scarcity, which I should suppose to last for a year; that if the Town Council, with assistance of the Presbytery, would make up a list of indigent persons, particularly of those whose husbands or fathers have fallen on the coast of Holland, the working substitute might be made for them in one of the charity endowments, without any premium to me; and that I was to make the same offer at Glasgow, and in the different parishes in which I have estates. The only return that I asked was, that the charitable endowments should make reports of the merit of the washing substitutes, keep exact accounts of the expense of making them, and lay both on the table of the Town Council, from time to time, in order that the public might know what price ought to be put upon the substitute as well as I did.

I am very certain, that after 50 per cent. are saved to the charity endowments, by making the substitutes there, a considerable saving will still be made; and I shall be happy if that saving shall be applied to the use of the women, who, to the shame of a Great Government like that of England, have no regular supply of soap allotted by the public to them.

There is one thing which I forgot to say to the Town Council, and yet it is of some consequence to the enquiry to which I am so anxious to submit. The washers have an interest to continue to wash with the old common soaps, and not to wash with my substitutes, because the common soaps being of a more solid consistence than such of my articles as are soft, (for one of mine is as hard as yellow or white soap,) it is easy for the washers to slip a piece of the common soaps into their pockets, which they can do with such of mine at least as are of a more liquid consistence. I do not believe they will do so, because the poor will spare the poor.—But it is best to expose none but temptations; and therefore I propose, that all those who chuse to wash with my washing substitutes may give such additional reward to their washers as may make it more their interest to be honest in using my articles than to be dishonest in using the articles now in use.

I added, that though it would be more for my benefit to communicate the discoveries to all who would pay for the use of them; yet it would be better for the Public to confine the making of the substitutes to men of character, who would have a vanity and an interest to attend to the quality of articles of such consequence entrusted to them; whereas, if it was given to all who asked it, those who got it would undersell each other, by rivalry would raise the price of the materials of which the substitutes are made, and from eagerness to grow rich, would weaken the qualities of them; and therefore, that if the reports from the charity endowments answered expectation, I should leave it to the Town Councils to name two or three of their number who might make the articles for the rest of the community, and that I should leave the terms of my premium to be adjusted by the Lord Provost for the time being, and a friend named by me.

How easily this trust may be executed by those to whose hands it is committed, will appear from the following facts. The towns of Edinburgh and Leith are said to contain 70,000 people. Suppose each of them to consume 10 lbs. of soap in

a year (which is a very large allowance,) the consumption would be 700,000 lbs. and these reduce to tons, would be 12 tons in a year, or about a ton a day. The boiler, which I saw at the Charity Workhouse, appeared to contain about a hoghead, and could not have cost 10l. This vessel would make of my washing substitutes ten batches in a day, and therefore, with the addition of the lid and pipe, value 20s. and a couple of the old people in the house to attend it, would produce double of what the two towns could consume.

Two furnaces to keep in a smothering heat, a few boilers to make ten batches a day of the white soap, (the whole of which apparatus need not cost 100l.) would make enough of washing liquor to supply a million of people in and round London, every day in the year, and could be used three days after making. The washing could be performed in every private house in London, because my substitute has no bad smell in washing; or fine scents could be added to it. One kind of the white soap is as hard as yellow soap, but whiter, and the other kinds, which are of a liquid consistence, are as white as cream.

If I succeed in Glasgow and Edinburgh in this plan to ascertain the merit and the price of an article of the last necessity to you all, it is my intention to follow it up, and to extend it to all the great corporations and great seats of manufacture in the kingdom, to whom I shall make the very same offers which I do to you in this address.

I have confined this letter to the washing part of business, because there is little bleaching or scouring business round Edinburgh, and because the people of Glasgow and Paisley know well enough the advantages which will accrue to their bleaching business, from the discoveries. And the advantages to the bleaching and scouring interests, will soon be known in a separate way to the cotton and woolen counties of England, because I have applications from them to send up kegs of the substitutes, with portable models of the apparatus, and my operator Mr Crooks.

When the three interests are united the following advantages will follow:

A million saved in bleaching, washing, and scouring, by stopping the importation of foreign soaps of tallow and oil for soaps, and of potash and other fixed alkalies. Thirty-three per cent. saved to the people and manufacturers of the chief materials of those three branches. Health, spirits, and activity given to the seamen, by enabling them to wash their raiment and bedding in cold salt sea water. The same blessing to our soldiers, and which may be extended to the armies of our allies; it being well known, that nothing contributes so much to the powers of military and seafaring men as cleanliness. A new and productive revenue got from a new subject, which from its cheapness will bear a tax, and from the extent of its consumption which always bears a proportion to cheapness, will increase the produce of that tax. The price of candles, (so necessary for the poor and most kind of manufactures) diminished, because the tallow now wasted on soap, will prove a supply to make candles; and as cheapness increases consumption, the produce of the candle tax will be increased in proportion to that consumption.

The benefits to seafaring persons by means of the substitute for potash to make the washing liquor, (though there be not a grain of fish soap in it) are uncalculable; and therefore I must be excused for dwelling upon them. The common way of washing at sea is, to spread the substances to be washed on the deck, put soap upon them, water the soap, and rub them hard with rubbers. This has three bad effects. 1st, It wastes much soap, which sticks to the cloth. 2dly, The rubber tears the cloth. 3dly, The soap remaining in the cloth makes it clammy, and stops the perspiration of the wearer. Whereas my washing substitute being washed with suds and by the hand in the common way of washing, wastes none of the substitute, tears none of the cloth, and carrying off the whole of the suds in washing with the hand, leaves nothing on the cloth to stop perspiration. If the seamen would agree to it, the first washing should be with two thirds urine and one third cold salt water, in order to loosen the grease and oils from the substance to be washed, and particularly from woollen.

There is a large boiler in the King's brewhouse at Wapping in which, with the addition of a small one, Government might make my washing liquor for 100,000 seamen yearly, for 722d. 10s. exclusive of duties, that is seventeen pence half-penny for each man, at the high allowance of a pound of soap per month to each man. I know what I am saying. My calculations are in the hands of persons who ought to attend to them, and will attend to them. And I peril my character that they are just.

At the same place, and at the same expense, the same provision and saving could be made for every other man who carries arms in his country's cause. No doubt this would impair the perquisites of the pursers of ships, and serjeants of regiments. But the public should indemnify them, otherwise they will fall upon ways and means to defeat the whole plan.

To give full fair play to my ideas, I have communicated, or shall communicate them, to such of the Cabinet Ministers as I have the honour to know, to Lord Spencer for the sake of the seamen, to whom he is a brother; to Mr Windham for the sake of the soldiers; to whose interests he is a firm friend, to be communicated by him to the Duke of York, who is a brother to them; to Lord Liverpool, who with the eye of an eagle, saw the advantages of the discoveries in all their varieties; to Mr Pitt for the sake of the new revenue, to be got from the application of the ideas; and to the Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, and Mr Dundas, because they know it is their duty to have their eyes and ears open to every thing which can promote the public welfare.

It may be thought, that instead of applying to corporations or ministers, I should have applied to the great body of soap-boilers. I answer, I am not to blame; I was not so blind to my own interests, as not to see, that the soap-boilers were the most proper persons to execute improvements in their own business, which I could not; that they were a respectable body, who paid a great tax to the State, and that their enmity was dangerous. I courted them, almost to meanness; I desired a meeting with such of them as I knew, who were near me; they declined it; I wrote to such as were at a distance; they answered not. I endeavoured, at public meetings, and in publications, to show them that I was their best friend, by presenting to them cheap materials, and increase of markets at home and abroad, on account of that cheapness; that a small profit on a great trade was better than a great profit on a small trade; and that I should probably leave to themselves the adjustment of terms between them and me for the communication of my patents. Lord Liverpool gave me a general introduction in writing to the soap-boilers in London, but it did not avail me.

These things, however, I regard not; I ascribe them to that jealousy of trade, which, as the great Adam Smith says, "has done more injury to trade, than all their enemies put together." If it be thought more for the interest of the public, that the business be in the hands of the soap-boilers, rather than of the corporations, I will be ruled by the public; give the use of the patents to every soap-boiler whom the Treasury approves of, and leave terms between them and me to the Treasury. Or, if it be thought more for the public interest, that the whole nation have the use of the discoveries, I will throw up my patents to-morrow for an equitable compensation from Parliament. I said so, when I was examined by the Fishery Committee of the House of Commons, and I repeated it in a letter which I wrote six months ago, to Lord Spencer and Lord Liverpool jointly.

It may appear odd, that I have not in this address explained what the materials of my substitutes for potash and other fixed alkalies are. The reason follows.—If the secret of the materials and composition could be kept, the British islands would have a superiority in the bleaching, scouring, and washing business, over all countries in the world, except India, and perhaps even over India; and, if the business had been put into the hands of one or two hundred soap-boilers, (which might be done by having different parts of the apparatus in different rooms,) it might have been kept from all nations. But, the soap-boilers, forced me, by their bad humour, to protect myself by patents, and consequently to record the specifications, that is to say, the description of the materials and composition. However, it is perhaps not yet too late. If it be within the prerogative of the Crown, or the power of the Chancellor, to stop giving copies of the specification at the Record, it may be done, and I have not been so negligent as not to suggest it. It is not likely, that my copies as yet have been taken out, except by the Publisher of the Repository of Arts. But, if he has done so, he is too public spirited a man not to throw it into the fire; and he will very well deserve to be remunerated for doing it.

Complaints have been made against my fish soap as a substitute for soaps made of tallow and oil. I owe it to myself and the public to clear this matter up. When I stated the nature and merits of the fish soap to a general meeting of bleachers at Glasgow near a year ago, I had not then thought myself of finding out a substitute for potash; but when I did,

I resolved to stop the fish soap till I should see if I could bring them both forward together; and accordingly I did stop it.—But Provost Stewart of Edinburgh, having pressed me for leave to make that soap in the mean time, I could not refuse a man at once respectable and unfortunate. Unluckily for me, he, being no chymist, did not know that if the leys were made in an oaken cask, they would draw the stringency from the oak, and discolour goods in washing; and having as a wine merchant a number of oak casks on hand, he made the leys in these casks, and the soap so made, was sent to the trustees for manufactures at Edinburgh, and to many persons at Manchester. The servants employed committed also some mistakes, (a thing not to be wondered at in a new manufacture), and as I am told, too high a price was put on the soap. These things threw a cloud upon the fish soap for a time, but will never happen again. Two of the most eminent bleachers at Glasgow, Mr Semple and Mr Monteith, declared to the meeting a fortnight ago, that they were using no other soap, offering to show their books to prove the fact. While there, I saw five tons bought in a public Warehouse, and a sixth the day after; and Mr Ballantine and Paisley gentlemen, for 3d. per lb. exclusive of the duties which they nearly draw back.

But no vessel or cask is to be trusted, unless it has the stamp, subscription, and number of John Crooks to it.

But it is fair to the Public to inform them, that the fish soap is best for bleachers, and the white washing substitute best for washers.

SECOND OBJECT.—NEW FOOD.

In trying different substances from which soap might be made, it occurred to me that one of these might be bones, on account of the quantity of marrow in them. The way which I found best, was to grind them to the size of small nuts and then to boil them in a digester till all the marrow came out of them. But in grinding the bones I fell upon a discovery which may be of great use at the present time of scarcity. For having begun at first with grinding them to a very small size, I found that in boiling in the digester, they melted into a nutritious substance, which when mixed with vegetables, made an agreeable and hearty soup. The cost of the bones and of the grinding will be a trifle. I presume not above 30s. or 40s. a ton.—If the last, it will be about a farthing a lb. This nutriment may in times of scarcity be of use in great cities, where great quantities of bones are thrown away.

I took the making of soup from bones into my patents. The soup was good and cheap, but the public may be assured I shall turn none into soap as long as the present scarcity lasts.

I have seen the Alma House at Lyons, which is the greatest in the world, because Lyons is a thoroughfare to the north-west parts of Europe, from the south and south-east parts of it. One lb. of coarse flesh per day, was allotted to three persons, with a lb. of bread and a lb. of legumes (particularly of the kail and cabbage tribes) to each. The bread was baked to a crust, and as well as the meat and legumes, was divided into small parts. All three were simmered in vessels larger than hogheads, on a slow fire for three or four hours; by which the juices of the flesh, and of the legumes, incorporated themselves with the bread crust, so that the mass was composed both of liquids and solids, and therefore was doubly nutritious, palatable, and healthful.

I looked a few days ago into one of the charity soup boilers in Edinburgh. I saw no toasted bread, few legumes, and neither the flesh nor the bread were divided into small pieces; so that the mass could have neither the nutritious, nor the palatable, nor the healthful qualities of the French composition. But, neither the French nor the Scottish boilers had the great improvement which I point at, of being in the form and on the principle of a digester. In an open boiling vessel, half of the liquor, and consequently of the juices, evaporates, and is lost. But, in a digester, almost the whole of the juices are preserved; and by the continual rotation of rising from, and falling back into the boiling vessel, insinuate and incorporate themselves into the more solid parts simmering in the boiler.—I propose no expense; the present boilers may be turned into digesters, by putting a lid on the top of the boiler, and a perpendicular pipe in the lid, wider at the bottom than the tap, in order that the liquor may condense or fall back the more readily into the receiver, and the action and reaction of the valves will secure the vessel against bursting. The expense of the whole need not cost 20s.

From the Hon. the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE  
To Mr Ching, Apothecary, Cheapside, London.

SIR,  
I readily embrace the opportunity your letter affords me of adding my testimony to that of the LORD CHIEF BARON in favour of your WORM MEDICINE, my eldest son having, a few months ago, derived very material benefit from the use of it. He had been unwell for several weeks previous to his taking it, appeared pale and emaciated, was languid, and complained frequently of pains in his head and side.—The Lord Chief Baron, who had accidentally seen him in this state, fortunately recommended to me the trial of your Worm Lozenges; and that no time might be lost, or any mistake occur in obtaining the genuine medicine, sent me three doses of it. The first of these occasioned a visible amendment; and after the second dose every unpleasant symptom disappeared.—but I judged it right to give the third, as the two former had agreed so uncommonly well. From that time my son has been in perfect health; and I certainly attribute his cure wholly to the efficacy of the Worm Lozenges. I have since recommended your Lozenges in several instances, wherein I have the satisfaction to assure you they have uniformly been of great service. I ought to add, that from the nature of the effect produced by them in my son's case, I apprehend his complaints to have arisen from an obstruction between the stomach and viscera.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
Dec: 7. 1798. E. CARLISLE.  
From THOMAS VINN, Esq. Vinn Place, near Derby,  
(To Mr CHING, Apothecary, Cheapside, London,

SIR,  
I have the pleasure to inform you, that your WORM LOZENGES have performed a most miraculous Cure on my eldest son, who for some months had been troubled with worms, which excited a very dangerous illness, and having been given over by every medical Gentleman who attended him, I expected nothing but his dissolution, when a friend of mine, who had just come from London, advised me to try the effect of your Lozenges, which he said were in very high repute, and had performed many extraordinary cures, and presented me with some which he had brought with him. I yielded to his persuasion, and by persevering therein he is completely cured. You will oblige me by making this as public as possible, for the benefit of others in the same situation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble Servant,  
Vinn Place, July 30. 1799. T. VINN.

As opening Physic, on all occasions, Ching's Patent Worm Lozenges are peculiarly efficacious; it also cleanses the stomach and bowels of that acrid slime with which they are frequently loaded; and, by dissolving those crudities, is the means of restoring the body to health and strength.

Sold, Wholesale, at CANNON AND BUTLER'S Medicinal Warehouse, Cheapside, London; sold also by

Mr R. SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mess. Landale and Co. Dundee; Dickson, Dumfries; Craigie, Montrose; Garden and Innes, Aberdeen; Macdonald, Glasgow; Morison, Perth; Brownrigg, Paisley; Alexander, Dumfries; Dempster, Cupar-Fife; Nimmo, Greenock; Whiteside, Ayr; and by the most respectable venders of Patent Medicines in every town in the three kingdoms, with printed directions signed by the Patentes, in boxes at 5s. half boxes 2s. 6d. and for the benefit of the poor in packets at 13d.

A VALUABLE COAL TO LET.

THE COAL and COALWORKS belonging to the Town of Dunfermline, to be LET on a LEASE, for such number of years as may be agreed on.—Entry at Whitsunday next, but as a new Winning will be necessary, the tenant is to have liberty to commence his operations immediately.

This Coal is well worthy the attention of Coal Masters. It contains one of the finest fields of coal in Fife, and the crop having only hitherto been wrought, it may be means of an Engine, afford very ample returns for the expense of machinery. From the quality of the coal, the vicinity to the Town of Dunfermline, and other local advantages, it will always command a ready sale; and being only betwixt 3 and 4 miles from the sea, it may also be sold for exportation.

Further particulars, with a plan of the Colliery, and a report made by an experienced Surveyor, may be learned, upon application to Robert Hutton, Town Clerk of Dunfermline, or to Thomas Scotland, W. S. to either of whom offers may be transmitted, betwixt and the 1st day of January next.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.  
THE LANDS of WESTER CHAPPELLAND, and several other acres of Ground lying in the Burgh of Culross and its vicinity, extending to 50 acres or thereby. There is a valuable stratum of fine clay on the premises, which can be easily wrought, and for which a ready market can be found. The clay will be sold either jointly with the grounds, or by itself, as purchasers incline; and the acres will be sold together or in lots.

Alexander Muir at Culross, will show the subjects; and for particulars application may be made to Joseph Cauvin, writer to the signet.

TO BE LET.

For One Year from Candlemas next.  
THE EXTENSIVE GRAZINGS of the KING'S PARK, comprehending the Hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury, the Low Grounds at the Wells of Weir, the Easter Ridge Park, the two West Parks, and the Duke's Walk. As also, the Meadow, from which the earliest cut grass in the neighbourhood is produced.

George Hinmarrs, the tenant, will show the grounds; and Joseph Cauvin, writer to the signet, will treat with any persons who incline to take the whole or parts of the premises.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.  
WITH A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

To be sold by auction, within the house of David Methven, vintner in Cupar, on Thursday the 6th day of February 1800, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of WESTER KINNAIRD, in the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife, within two miles of the port of Newburgh, and six miles of Cupar, the county town.

These lands are at present let at the rate of 185l. Sterling, three bolls two firlets oats, which is much under the true value; and the public burdens are trifling.—The lease has twelve years yet to run, but the proprietor may at any time resume possession of such part of the estate as is sufficient for a house, garden, and policy; for the former of which there are good situations, commanding a prospect of the Loch of Lindores, and a tract of country finely diversified; and the communication with Newburgh and Cupar will be rendered easy by a new line of turnpike road running through the estate, which is intended soon to be made.

The lands, which are nearly all arable, consist of about 180 Scots acres, the soil whereof is known to be very fertile, producing grain of a superior quality, and having a strong exposure, the crops are in general early.—The growing timber on the premises is valuable.

The estate, which holds of the Crown, stands valued in the cess-books at 455l. Scots, and will thus entitle to a Freehold Qualification.

There is an heritable right to the teinds, which were also valued in 1632, and the kirk and manse of Abdie have lately got a thorough repair.

Further particulars will be communicated by James Thomson, W. S. No. 20. North Castle Street, Edinburgh; or James Thomson, writer in Cupar-Fife.

SALE OF LANDS AND VILLAS,  
Near the town of Kilbarach.

DWELLING HOUSES, FACTORY, AND BLEACHFIELD, in and contiguous thereto.

ALL and WHOLE, the PARKS of AUCHINAMES, in the parish of Kilbarach and shire of Renfrew, consisting of about 100 acres of excellent arable land, properly inclosed and subdivided, except—acres under planting, beautifully laid out, about 30 years old, and in the most thriving condition. On these Lands there is a large modern good House and complete set of Office-houses, and an excellent Garden stored with fruit trees of all kinds. These Lands will be sold either together or in lots, as purchasers may incline; and, if in lots, two of them will be about 30 acres each, and the other about 40 acres. The easy access and situation render the whole most inviting situations for villas.

Also—All and Whole the LANDS of FOREHOUSE and INCLOSURES adjoining, on which there is also an excellent modern House, complete set of Office-houses and Garden; and the FARMS of LAW and LAWMARNOCK, and HAIRLAWS, of great extent, and properly inclosed and subdivided all lying in the parish of Kilbarach and shire of Renfrew; and, also, SEVEN TENEMENTS of DWELLING HOUSES, and an EXCELLENT BLEACHFIELD, and HOUSES in and adjoining to the town of Kilbarach, as will all be more particularly mentioned in future advertisements, when the day of sale shall be fixed.

Any person wishing information as to this most desirable property, may apply to Humphry Barbour, and Wm. Barbour, at Kilbarach, Robert Barclay, merchant in Paisley, Matthew Taylor, writer in Glasgow, or William Campbell, writer in Kilbarach.

TO THE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM.

BLACK'S CHEMICAL RHEUMATIC PILLS.—These pills are a most certain remedy for Rheumatism, either externally or internally. The following is one of the many cures effectually cured by this medicine, viz.

To Mr ALEXANDER BLACK, Chemist and Apothecary, Edinburgh.  
SIR, My mother, AMELIA WALLACE, was, upon the 11th of February last, seized with violent Rheumatism over her whole body, attended with much fever, which rendered her utterly incapable to walk or stir leg or arm for a considerable time: Her left arm continued to very bad, that she was unable to move it in any manner whatever.

After using many of the most approved remedies to no purpose, she was advised to make trial of a box of your Rheumatic Pills, which she began to take in the end of April last. She soon began to derive considerable benefit from them, and persisted in a remedy that seemed to prove so very efficacious. After taking two boxes more, she is now, by the blessing of God, restored to her wonted health.

I attribute the cure, under Divine Providence, to your Pills, and I hope you will make this public for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with the like feverish complaints.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,  
Bathmire, Fifeshire, 7th October 1799. GEORGE WALLACE.  
We attest that the above is true, JOHN THOMSON, Minister.  
GEORGE PRISON, Elders.  
GEORGE LOW.

These Pills require no alteration of diet, nor confinement of any kind, excepting that, in severe weather, it may be requisite to use care in case of catching cold.

Black's Chemical Rheumatic Pills, prepared by himself only, are sold at 5s. per box, with directions for using them, at his Laboratory, High Street; Mr Raeburn perfumer, North Bridge Street; and Mr McDonald, Glasgow.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of December 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and Estate of SMIDDYGREEN.

Lying in the parish of St Andrew's and shire of Fife. The lands, which consist of about 190 acres, are well known to be of a very rich quality, and are all nearly inclosed with stone dykes, hedges, and ditches. On the property there is between 30 and 40 acres of fine thriving young plantations of different kinds of wood, and also two pigeon-houses. The post road leading from St Andrew's to Craik runs through the estate, which is distant from St Andrew's four miles, and from Craik five miles, and is in the close neighbourhood of the thriving and populous villages of Kingfarns and Boarhills. The post goes every day from St Andrew's to Craik, and returns in the evening.

A complete new mansion-house and offices have been built within these four years, on a neat and genteel site, and the house lately painted.—It consists of dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, seven bed-rooms, kitchen, laundry, scullery, with various other conveniences; there is abundance of excellent water in the back area conducted in leaden pipes. The house is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Kenley, commands extensive prospects of the country, the coast of Angus, and of the German Ocean, and the garden and orchard are well stocked with the best kinds of fruit trees.

The lands and mills are all set to tenants upon leases, excepting about 30 acres in the hands of the proprietor. Upon the expiry of the leases, a very considerable increase of rent may be expected; the flour and barley mills are almost new, and the machinery of the very best construction; the command of water is very great; scarcely an instance has occurred of the mills being stopped either in winter or summer for the want of it; the situation is peculiarly well adapted for the erection of mills for the manufacturing of cotton yarn, &c. both on account of the fall of water, and being in the neighbourhood of the villages of Kingfarns and Boarhills.

All the lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county. The mansion-house, offices, and the lands in the hands of the proprietor, may be entered to immediately, and if a purchaser inclines he may have the household furniture, which is new, at a valuation.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, or to Harry Davidson, W. S. South Hanover Street, or to John Campbell, junior, W. S. North Frederick Street.